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CORRESPONDENCE.
All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.
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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.
State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, s. s.
Geo. H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending August 26, 1888, was as follows:

Sunday, August 27, 1888	2,215
Monday, August 28	1,907
Tuesday, August 29	1,907
Wednesday, August 30	1,907
Thursday, August 31	1,907
Friday, August 31	1,907
Saturday, August 31	1,907
Average	1,907

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of August, 1888.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, s. s.
George H. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, and that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of August, 1888, was as follows:

For September, 1888	1,907
For October, 1888	1,907
For November, 1888	1,907
For December, 1888	1,907
For January, 1889	1,907
For February, 1889	1,907
For March, 1889	1,907
For April, 1889	1,907
For May, 1889	1,907
For June, 1889	1,907
For July, 1889	1,907
For August, 1889	1,907

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THOUGH Texas may secure her deep water harbor and Denver is the place of meeting, Nebraska has the honor of presiding at the convention.

THE United States is in that fearful predicament of having both of her presidential candidates off at the same moment fishing for shiners.

MR. GOULD has so nearly recovered from his recent indisposition that he is talking of going into sheep culture, that is to say, shearing "lambs" at the old stand.

THE democratic convention resembled a "Siege of Sebastopol" in one respect. There was a good deal of pyrotechnic display, but all the red fire and noise was only for "fun."

IT is said that Mr. Cleveland is preparing a document in defense of his pension votes. Isn't it strange that the president finds it absolutely necessary just now to explain so many of his official acts?

THE Sioux commissioners have found more willing ears at Crow Creek agency than at Standing Rock. It is more than likely that the Indians of the lower agency will be won over, and when Sitting Bull's braves hear of it there will be a break in the ranks to sign the new treaty.

THE INTERESTING game of hide-and-seek between congressmen and the sergeant-at-arms of the house is getting exciting. That high official is trying to catch a quorum. But the harder he searches about, the more nimble are those roving members whose leaves of absence have been revoked in keeping out of his reach.

THE Oklahoma bill, in which Kansas is so much interested, is likely to be buffeted about in the house without coming to an issue until the end of the session. The final vote on the measure was to have taken place a day or two ago, but at the supreme moment the point of no quorum was raised, and the bill in the consequence has been shelved indefinitely.

SEVENTY railroads have published reports of their gross earnings for the second week of August. The figures show that receipts were nearly 4 per cent in excess of those for the corresponding week of 1887. It is safe to infer that the railroads of the country are not in danger of going out of business on account of "losing money."

THE BEE has no disposition to discuss dead issues nor to dig up political corpses. This is why we decline to keep up a controversy with the disgruntled fool friends of the late candidate from Douglas county for state treasurer. If we were disposed to enter into such controversy, these self-constituted champions of Omaha would be knocked out in one round on their high-sounding twaddle about what this city has lost through THE BEE'S opposition.

THE transfer of standard silver dollars from the mints and sub-treasuries to Washington, where they will be stored in the great vault of the treasury building recently completed, has begun. The shipments will be made in lots of half a million dollars a day until the vault is full, and as it has a capacity of one hundred million dollars the silver stream will continue to pour into Washington for the next six months or longer. When the movement is completed the treasury will contain standard silver dollars to the amount of one hundred and sixty-eight millions, or nearly three to every man, woman and child in the nation.

SUPERINTENDENT BRUNER, of the county schools has begun an important work in compiling the number of children of school age in each district of the county. Such a report has long been wanted as it is suspected that a large percentage of such children are illegally kept out of school. The fact that the compulsory education law enacted by the legislature has been to all intent and purpose a dead letter is to be deplored. In the counties of other states the laws on compulsory education have been strictly enforced, and the result has been eminently satisfactory in raising the number of children between the ages of eight and fourteen attending school.

The Democratic Nominations.
The democracy of Nebraska has nominated a very respectable state ticket. Minorities always do, because there is no factional scramble for places beyond the reach of such parties. The democratic ticket was constructed under the delusion that the thirty thousand republican majority in this state can be overcome. It is a political porcupine-plaster compounded by democratic medicine men to draw the foreign-born voter who may be sick of the threatened submission of a prohibition amendment. The candidates have been ingeniously distributed among American citizens of foreign birth and descent.

With an Irish-American for governor, a Bohemian for lieutenant governor, an Englishman for secretary of state; a German for land commissioner and a Scandinavian for elector, the democratic bear-trap is baited for all kinds of game.

The nomination of McShane for governor may also mean more than appears on the surface. On this point, however, we reserve our conjectures until we know that McShane has accepted. If he does accept in the face of inevitable defeat by at least twenty thousand majority, we may look for interesting developments. In view of the fact that there is not the remotest chance of electing any man on the democratic state ticket, it is hardly worth while to discuss the candidates with any critical eye as to their fitness to fill the respective positions to which they have been nominated.

Democracy and Trusts.
It is announced that the democrats of the house of representatives are about to hold a caucus to decide upon some policy of the party with relation to trusts. It is not unlikely they have been moved to this course by an apprehension that the republican senate may declare a policy in advance of them, such as is embraced in the bill of Senator Sherman, introduced some days ago.

It is certainly important, if not vital, to the democratic party that its representatives in congress shall speedily take some action to remove, if possible, the warranted suspicion that the party is not unfriendly to trusts. These combinations are entirely ignored in the national platform; the majority of the ways and means committee were most considerate of the welfare of the sugar trust in reviving the sugar duties; the investigation of trusts was carried on in the most perfunctory and half-hearted way, and nothing whatever of a practical character has resulted from it. Indeed, it was only after most persistent effort that even a report was secured from the committee, and this was practically valueless. There was a great deal in the way of boasting and promises when the present congress convened, but no sincere effort has been made to do anything. It has looked very much as if Mr. Cleveland desired to make amends for the reference made to trusts in his annual message and had directed that the combinations should not be further annoyed by anything proceeding from the democrats at the present session. But the conditions have become such, in consequence of the pronounced attitude of the republican national platform and the promised action of the republican senate regarding trusts, that the democrats are seeing the necessity of declaring themselves respecting these combinations. If they shall decide to do this it is to be expected that there will be an appearance of uncompromising hostility to trusts, but however strong it may be made it will be impossible not to have some doubt of its sincerity. For why should a caucus be necessary to determine what policy shall be pursued by the representatives of a party which professes to be the friend of the people toward combinations which are unquestionably inimical to the interests and welfare of the people? Is it not more expedient to waste time and to make a show of concern for the interests of the people without the intention to do anything practical in their behalf? The policy to be pursued, if it is within the province of congress to legislate regarding trusts, cannot need defining by a caucus for men who honestly desire the suppression of these combinations.

There is, however, some encouragement for the people in the fact that both parties are manifesting a serious interest in this subject. There is reason to hope that in their rivalry to win popular commendation and make political capital both will at last become so fully and fairly committed to the policy of suppressing trusts that although nothing should be done at the present session of congress there will hardly fail to be some practical action at the next session.

High License in Minnesota.
Minnesota has had an experience of one year with high license, and the result is additional testimony to the value of this policy in all respects. The law provides that in cities of over ten thousand inhabitants the minimum liquor license shall be one thousand dollars, and in all other places five hundred dollars. When the law went into effect, July 1, 1887, the number of saloons in the state licensed under the old law, at an average cost of three hundred dollars, was 1,300; the present number is 1,397—a decrease of 1,200, or over forty per cent. Of itself this is a most telling argument in favor of high license for restricting the liquor traffic.

But the worth of the policy, as shown in the experience of Minnesota, is not limited to the one matter of cutting down the number of saloons by nearly one-half. There has been a very marked improvement in the way in which the traffic is carried on. Those engaged in it give greater respect to law and public sentiment than before. Sunday selling is greatly decreased. Minors and habitual drunkards are refused. The number of disorderly places is very much less than formerly. In the larger cities the business has become more centralized, and therefore more readily subjected to police surveillance, while its decrease in the smaller towns has brought about a notable reduction of police business. The wholesome moral effects are everywhere observed, and in some portions of the state are very notable.

The financial aspect of the change is also not to be lost sight of. Under the low license law the total approximate increase was about \$550,000. The total approximate income under the present law is about \$1,100,000, a balance of \$250,000 in favor of high license, with fewer drinking places, less intemperance, a decreased consumption of liquor, and a better regard among those in the liquor traffic for the preservation of law and order. It is noteworthy, too, that to a considerable extent the saloon has been eliminated from politics.

Such being the excellent results of a year's experience with high license, it is not surprising that the people of Minnesota very generally are heartily in favor of the system. The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* says: "It has brought nothing but benefit to the state, and has, by its practical working for more than a year, proven itself to be a wise, just and most successful measure. Even the opposition to it from the saloonkeepers themselves is much less than it was immediately after its passage, and it now finds its greatest and almost only opponents among the prohibition element." Yet in no state where prohibition prevails has it accomplished more, if so much, for the cause of temperance, as has been done by the high license law of Minnesota, while as to material considerations the results are all in favor of the latter.

Perhaps They Did.
There is one thing that the South Omaha people had not discovered when they voted to mortgage their town. They have voted seventy-eight thousand dollars for building two viaducts across the railroad tracks. If these viaducts were to be built within the limits of Omaha, the railroads would not only have to build them at their own expense, but also would be required to build four hundred feet of approach at each end at their own expense. In other words, if South Omaha was included within the boundaries of this city the property of South Omaha would not be taxed a penny for viaducts. So much for the boasted advantage of having two separate corporations for what every body concedes is and should be one solid city. Perhaps the champions of the bond scheme did not know that they were playing into the hands of the railroads and rolling a heavy load on the shoulders of the small taxpayer and property owner. Perhaps they did not and perhaps they did.

THE bill unanimously adopted by the house committee on foreign affairs, authorizing the president in his discretion to suspend certain transportation privileges now enjoyed by Canada in the United States, and to proclaim a policy of retaliation with regard to the navigation by Canadian vessels of certain waters under the jurisdiction of the United States, will doubtless pass the house if a sufficient number of the members of that body can be brought together for the purpose. It is very likely, however, to be subjected to an extended discussion, and on final action party lines may be closely drawn.

A similar measure has been introduced in the senate, with the chances against passing that body. On general principles the justice of the retaliation proposed in these measures is quite universally conceded, in the event of Canada resuming the former policy of denying the rights claimed for American fishermen, and unfairly subjecting American vessels to tolls on Canadian canals, but there is a widespread disposition not to allow Mr. Cleveland to make political capital out of a state of affairs which he has allowed to continue until now without a single suggestion to congress that it should be remedied. His discovery that there are other wrongs besides the fishery outrages which Canada has perpetrated for comes somewhat late to warrant the belief that it is now made known from a wholly unselfish concern for American rights.

IT ISN'T much that the Texas people ask in the way of government aid for deep harbors on their coast when it is remembered that Texas is a big state with big ideas. But it almost takes the breath out of the country when a caucus of the Texas delegation adopts the following resolution to be ratified by the deep-water convention at Denver:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that it shall recommend resolutions asking congress to make two appropriations for two deep water ports on the coast of Texas, one of \$7,000,000 for the improvement of Galveston harbor, under the present plan and a further appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the deepening of the Aransas Pass bar to twenty-four feet, the work to be done by private corporations organized under the laws of the state of Texas, and to be paid by the government as increased depths are secured and maintained.

SENATOR SPOONER of Wisconsin, in his anxiety to secure the full appropriation asked for a public building at Milwaukee, will accept no half-way measure from the house on the Omaha building bill. In his zeal, however, to force the goosie to lay the golden egg, the senator from Wisconsin is in danger of squeezing nothing but a porcelain door-knob out of the old bird.

MC SHANE is now out of the congressional hall, which means in so many words that the district is conceded to the republican candidate.

WHEN an Omaha landsman is capable of inventing the first practical torpedo, it is high time to fill the navy with smart Omaha men.

STATE AND TERRITORY.
Nebraska Jottings.
A camp of Modern Workmen with eighteen charter members, has been instituted at Wood River.

Eleven head of stock belonging to a Platte county farmer have died from the effects of a mud bog bite.

The biggest excitement of the week at Tecumseh was caused by a blind horse falling into a waterworks ditch.

Chicago is better lighted with her electric plants than many a city in this country with fifty times her population and a hundred times her pretensions, says the Journal.

After breathing free air for over a year, N. V. Winstone, the burglar who escaped from the Johnson county jail, has been recaptured.

Judge Wood Dead.
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., August 30.—Judge Samuel Wood, a former member of the legislature, and the largest land owner in the state, died at his residence near this city last night.

THE WELL-FED SIOUX.
A Settler at Hay Springs Objects to Their Armament.

HAY SPRINGS, Neb., August 29.—To the Editor of THE BEE: The Indian question is agitating our people at this time to a wonderful extent. Here are a few towns along this system of railroad and a vast scope of country sparsely inhabited by helpless men, women and children. They know of the ravages of these same Indians in 1862, are conscious of their modes of attack, know of their near proximity to us, and how suddenly and cunningly they always devise schemes to assault and massacre the unprotected races. We western settlers think they have hardships enough to encounter to gain a livelihood and hold down their claims, without being kept in mortal fear of these redskins that are ever and anon threaten us, Home,

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1888.

A Realistic Representation of a Great Historical Event.
Nearly thirty-three years ago, on the 8th of September, 1855, there ended one of the greatest sieges in military annals. For eleven months the allied armies of England and France, with contingents from Turkey and Sardinia, had invested the fortified city of Sebastopol (or Sevastopol) on the Black Sea, a Russian stronghold which the best engineering skill of Russia had rendered almost impregnable. The successful defense of Sebastopol was the last hope of the Russians in the great Crimean war, and from October, 1854, to September, 1855, they held it against the almost daily bombardments and assaults of the allied fleets and armies. History furnishes few parallels to the brilliant achievements and the splendid heroism that distinguished this period and was crowned by the storming and taking of the Malakoff and the consequent fall of Sebastopol.

To present anything approaching a realistic representation of this great achievement was no easy task, but no subject could have stirred more strongly the true artist and it was undertaken by those masters in this line, James Pain & Sons, of London. A vast expenditure of labor, time and money was required, but the task was accomplished and was rewarded with a success beyond the expectations of its enterprising producers. In the years since millions of people in England and the United States have witnessed this exhibition both to their pleasure and profit.

It was a fortunate thought that suggested its production in Omaha. For several weeks past the work of preparation for this realistic representation has been prosecuted, and last night the initial representation in this city of the Siege of Sebastopol was given. It is necessary to state in order to convey some idea of the extent of this production to say that the area occupied, including the auditorium, is five acres, and to represent the city and fortifications of Sebastopol, and the surrounding country, is a vast and complete work of art.

The whole is amply illuminated by electric lights, and the picture presented is a complete and realistic work of art. The architecture, the interior and the exterior of the Malakoff, while to the left is seen the city of Sebastopol, and the surrounding country, is a vast and complete work of art.

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